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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, OAKLAND DIVISION

CHASOM BROWN, WILLIAM BYATT,
JEREMY DAVIS, CHRISTOPHER
CASTILLO, and MONIQUE TRUJILLO,
individually and on behalf of all similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

GOOGLE LLC,

Defendant.

Case No. 4:20-cv-03664-YGR-SVK

**JOINT SUBMISSION RE: SEALING
PORTIONS OF THE JOINT
DISCOVERY DISPUTE CHARTS IN
RESPONSE TO DKTS. 506, 487, 505**

Referral: Hon. Susan van Keulen, USMJ

1 March 28, 2022

2 Submitted via ECF

3 Magistrate Judge Susan van Keulen
4 San Jose Courthouse
5 Courtroom 6 - 4th
6 Floor 280 South 1st
7 Street San Jose, CA
8 95113

Re: Joint Submission Re: Sealing Portions of Joint Discovery Disputes in
Response to Dkts. 506, 487, 505
Brown v. Google LLC, Case No. 4:20-cv-03664-YGR-SVK (N.D. Cal.)

Your Honor:

9 Pursuant to Your Honor's March 18, 2022 Order regarding the Joint Discovery Disputes,
10 Plaintiffs and Google LLC ("Google") jointly submit this statement.

Google respectfully seeks to seal the following portions of the First Order on March 11, 2022 Joint Discovery Dispute Chart (Dkt. 487) and Second Order on March 11, 2022 Joint Discovery Dispute Chart (Dkt. 505), which contain Google's confidential and proprietary information regarding highly sensitive features of Google's internal systems and operations that Google does not share publicly, including details related to internal projects, identifiers, internal practices with regard to Incognito and its proprietary functionalities, as well as internal metrics and investigation into financial impact of certain features, that Google maintains as confidential in the ordinary course of its business and is not generally known to the public or Google's competitors. This information is highly confidential and should be protected.

This Administrative Motion pertains to the following information contained in the Orders:

Document	Portions to be Filed Under Seal	Party Claiming Confidentiality
First Order on March 11, 2022 Joint Discovery Dispute Chart (Dkt. 487)	Portions at: PDF pages 4-17, 31-33	Google
Second Order on March 11, 2022 Joint Discovery Dispute Chart (Dkt. 505)	Portions at: PDF pages 4-8, 10-20, 38-41, 48-49	Google

The parties conferred on the proposed redactions to the Orders. Plaintiffs take no position on sealing the proposed redactions.

I. LEGAL STANDARD

The common law right of public access to judicial records in a civil case is not a constitutional right and it is "not absolute." *Nixon v. Warner Communications, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 598 (1978) (noting that the "right to inspect and copy judicial records is not absolute" and that "courts have refused to permit their files to serve as reservoirs of . . . sources of business information that might harm a litigant's competitive standing"). Sealing is appropriate when the information at issue constitutes "competitively sensitive information," such as "confidential research,

development, or commercial information.” *France Telecom S.A. v. Marvell Semiconductor Inc.*, 2014 WL 4965995, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 3, 2014); *see also Phillips v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1211 (9th Cir. 2002) (acknowledging courts’ “broad latitude” to “prevent disclosure of materials for many types of information, including, but not limited to, trade secrets or other confidential research, development, or commercial information”).

II. THE ABOVE IDENTIFIED MATERIALS EASILY MEET THE “GOOD CAUSE” STANDARD AND SHOULD ALL BE SEALED

Courts have repeatedly found it appropriate to seal documents that contain medical information or “business information that might harm a litigant’s competitive standing.” *Nixon*, 435 U.S. at 589-99; *see also Turner v. United States*, 2019 WL 4732143, at *9 (finding good cause to seal “confidential medical information”). Good cause to seal is shown when a party seeks to seal materials that “contain[] confidential information about the operation of [the party’s] products and that public disclosure could harm [the party] by disclosing confidential technical information.” *Digital Reg. of Texas, LLC v. Adobe Sys., Inc.*, 2014 WL 6986068, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 10, 2014). Materials that could harm a litigant’s competitive standing may be sealed even under the “compelling reasons” standard. *See e.g., Icon-IP Pty Ltd. v. Specialized Bicycle Components, Inc.*, 2015 WL 984121, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 4, 2015) (information “is appropriately sealable under the ‘compelling reasons’ standard where that information could be used to the company’s competitive disadvantage”) (citation omitted).

Here, the Orders comprises confidential information regarding highly sensitive features of Google’s internal systems and operations that Google does not share publicly. Specifically, this information provides details related to internal projects, identifiers, internal practices with regard to Incognito and its proprietary functionalities, as well as internal metrics and investigation into financial impact of certain features. Such information reveals Google’s internal strategies, system designs, and business practices for operating and maintaining many of its important services while complying with legal and privacy obligations.

Public disclosure of the above-listed information would harm Google’s competitive standing it has earned through years of innovation and careful deliberation, by revealing sensitive aspects of

Google’s proprietary systems, strategies, designs, and practices to Google’s competitors. That alone is a proper basis to seal such information. *See, e.g., Free Range Content, Inc. v. Google Inc.*, No. 14-cv-02329-BLF, Dkt. No. 192, at 3-9 (N.D. Cal. May 3, 2017) (granting Google’s motion to seal certain sensitive business information related to Google’s processes and policies to ensure the integrity and security of a different advertising system); *Huawei Techs., Co. v. Samsung Elecs. Co.*, No. 3:16-cv-02787-WHO, Dkt. No. 446, at 19 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 30, 2019) (sealing confidential sales data because “disclosure would harm their competitive standing by giving competitors insight they do not have”); *Trotsky v. Travelers Indem. Co.*, 2013 WL 12116153, at *8 (W.D. Wash. May 8, 2013) (granting motion to seal as to “internal research results that disclose statistical coding that is not publicly available”).

Moreover, if publicly disclosed, malicious actors may use such information to seek to compromise Google’s internal systems and data structures. Google would be placed at an increased risk of cybersecurity threats, and data related to its users could similarly be at risk. *See, e.g., In re Google Inc. Gmail Litig.*, 2013 WL 5366963, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 25, 2013) (sealing “material concern[ing] how users’ interactions with the Gmail system affects how messages are transmitted” because if made public, it “could lead to a breach in the security of the Gmail system”). The security threat is an additional reason for this Court to seal the identified information.

The information Google seeks to redact is the minimal amount of information needed to protect its internal systems and operations from being exposed to not only its competitors but also to nefarious actors who may improperly seek access to and disrupt these systems and operations. The “good cause” rather than the “compelling reasons” standard should apply but under either standard, Google’s sealing request is warranted.

III. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Google respectfully requests that the Court seal the identified portions of the Orders.

Respectfully,

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ATTESTATION OF CONCURRENCE

I am the ECF user whose ID and password are being used to file this Joint Submission.
Pursuant to Civil L.R. 5-1(i)(3), I hereby attest that each of the signatories identified above has
concurred in the filing of this document.

Dated: March 28, 2022

By /s/ Andrew H. Schapiro
Andrew H. Schapiro
Counsel on behalf of Google LLC